Railroads.

ALENA & CHICAGO UNION
...ains after Monday, July 6th, 1859, trains will leave Chi-
...as follows, (Sundays excepted):
...ago at 9:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. and from
...ena at 8:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., for Geneva, Dundee, Elgin,
...ood, St. Paul and all intermediate stations.
...ena for Rockford, Dixon, Cedar Rapids, etc., 4:00 P. M.
...ena for Elgin, Belvidere, Geneva, Lake, etc.
...ng-car cars between Chicago and Dundee.
...ena and Dundee.
...ena connects with night trains.
...is the most direct route to the North west.
...ENT PORTER, General Passenger Agent.
...ago. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

HICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
...ains for Milwaukee leave Daily (Sundays excepted,)
...at 8:00 A. M.—stopping at all Stations.
...at 3:30 P. M.—stopping at Principal Stations.
...meeting at Milwaukee with Lake Shore and Milwaukee
...Road, forming the only all Railroad Line to La Crosse
...the Shortest and Quickest Route to St. Paul and the
...ll-west.
...ith regard Accommodation train leaves at 5:30 P. M.
...ago. M. L. STICKNEY, JR., Supt.

HICAGO AND NORTHWES.
TERN RAILWAY.
...on and after to-day, July 1, trains on the Chicago and
...ukee Railway, (formerly the Chicago, St. Paul
...and du Lac Railroad,) will run Chicago as
15 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.,
...ith through Express Trains, connecting at Prairie Du
...on with those for St. Paul, &c.
...aving the through U. S. Mail for all points in the
...
...ave through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without
...ange of cars.
...onnecting at Prairie du Chien with daily line of Boats
...GEO. L. DUPUY, Superintendent.

LLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL-
ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
...on and after Sunday, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave
...t Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Aiton,
...Lasalle, Peru, Lenwood, Kansas (for Bureau Co.),
...Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburg,
...ington, Grand Tower Mails, Wisconsin, Evanston,
...ellow's.
...ago at 11:30 a.m., (Saturdays excepted), arrive
...at Peoria at 7:30 p.m.; (Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St.
...at 5:40 p.m.; Cairo at 5:55 a.m.; Memphis at
...at 12:30 p.m.; Galena at 6:00 p.m.
...ago at 11:00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted), arrive
...at Peoria at 7:00 a.m.; (Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St.
...at 1:30 p.m.; Cairo at 6:00 p.m.
...Express Accommodation 6:00 p.m.; Freight and Pas-
...Accommodation 4:30 p.m.; Night Express, 11:30 p.m.
...will be run on the line to URBANA.
...ago at 4:30 p.m., arrive at 9:15 p.m.
...Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains.
...ago at the foot of Lake street.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
...and after MONDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1859, Passenger
...will run as follows:
...A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Burlington and Quincy.
...P.M. (Saturdays excepted)
...A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Mendota and Galesburg.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.
C. G. HAMMOND,
...General Superintendent.

Transportation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTA-
TION COMPANY.—Incorporated
...under the laws of the State of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.
JOHN L. ROBERTS, President.
FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President.
CHARLES G. ELLIOTT, Secretary and Treasurer.
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...pared to transport Property, Merchandise, etc., from New
...York, Boston, Albany and Troy to any of the Western cities,
...Ports, Provisions, Produce, etc., from any of the Lake
...Ports to the East, with or great dispatch, and at
...low rates as by any other responsible line, at the same
...time giving through bills of lading for all property when de-
...sired. They have a line of
EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,
...ply between Buffalo and Chicago, touching en route at
...Cleveland, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan.
...Agencies of this Company facilities are afforded for the reception, assorting and shipping of all arti-
...cles entrusted to their care, which will be attended to by their Agent, who will give his personal attention to the
...speedy adjustment of claims and damages.
...And our Charters are a large line of
CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
...And are about to establish a line of Steam Canal Boats also, which will enable us to run according to our success custom-
...ers at their very own price.
...FOR FREIGHT AND AT LESS RATES
...than heretofore been given. We, therefore, ask I
...to continue our patronage so liberally bestowed
...during the past four years.
...Office, 67 Market street, between Washington
...and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.
CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.
...ul1-c126-29

OLLINGWOOD LINE.—
...Commencing on the opening of Naviga-
...tion, May 2, 1859, and continuing
...the Screw Steamers, having largely increased
...their capacity for Passengers, will fill this line as follows:
...Leave Chicago every SUNDAY, May 22, 1859, two Express Trains
...daily for
...LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND
...NEW ORLEANS.
Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,
...by way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Rail-
...road, leave New Canal, corner of West Van Buren and
...Canal streets, every morning (Sunday excepted), as follows:
...Express leaves St. Louis Depot cor. West Van Buren and
...Canal streets.
...9:00 a. m.—Express, (Sundays excepted.)
...5:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)
ARRIVES.
...Night Express, 7:15 A. m.
...Mail and Express, 12:15 p. m.
CONNECTIONS:
...At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
...At Joliet with the Rock Island, Peru and Chicago Rail-
...road.
...At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North
...and South.
...At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east
...and west, and with the Jacksonville Railroad.
...At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River
...Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Ohio and Mississippi
...Railroad and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri
...River, Pike's Peak and the great regions, North Missouri,
...Kansas and Nebraska, and with the Atlantic and Pacific
...Express new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburgh
...and New Orleans.
...Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Of-
...fice, No. 46 Dearborn street, corner of South Water,
...Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal
...streets, and at the principal Railroad offices in the
...North, Middle and Western States.
...Baggage Checked Free of Charge same as by any other
...line.
JOLIET AND WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
...Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Wilmington at
...8:30 A. M., arrive at Wilmington at 11:30 A. M.; leave
...same at Chicago at 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:30 and
...Wilmington at 7:15 p. m.
A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt.
N. H. MORSE, Gen. Agent and Asst Supt. my24

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.
Composed of the
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU
COUNTY, AND MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI
RAILROADS.
...Most Direct route from Chicago to Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria
...and Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Iowa City,
...Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha City, Rock Island,
...Peoria, Galesburgh and Quincy, Illinois, and Missouri,
...Keokuk and Western Iowa, Nebraska and
...Kansas.
...Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. Trains
...leave Chicago as follows:
MAY EXPRESS AND MAIL.
...9:00 a.m.—Arrives at Joliet, 10:30 a.m.; Lasalle, 1:20 p.m.; Pe-
...ru, 2:45 p.m.; Rock Island, 5:30 p.m.; Davenport,
...6:45 p.m.
NIGHT EXPRESS.
...5:00 p.m.—Arrives at Joliet, 6:35 p.m.; Lasalle, 8:50 a.m.;
...Peoria, 9:00 a.m.; Rock Island, 11:30 a.m.;
...Iowa City, 7:30 a.m.; Washington, 12:45 p.m.; Iowa City, 10:50 a.m.
JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
...8:00 a.m.—Arrives at Junction, 9:45 p.m.; Plainfield, 10:30 a.m.;
...Bremen, 6:30 p.m.; Modena, 6:45 p.m.; Joliet, 7:15 p.m.
...Joliet Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted).
...8:00 p.m. train leaves daily (Saturdays excepted).
...Joliet train leaves daily (Sundays excepted).
...Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 and 6:35 p.m.
...Joliet Accommodation at 9:40 p.m.
...The Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Mis-
...souri Railroads are the only Through Routes from Chicago
...to the interior of Iowa.
...Passengers take this line through to Iowa City and Washing-
...ton without detention, or change of cars at the Mississippi
...River, crossing the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island
...and Davenport.
CONNECTIONS
...At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena,
...Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.
...At Rock Island with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for
...Keokuk and Burlington.
...At Peoria with Peoria River Packet Company to St. Louis
...and all points on the Illinois river and Lower Mississippi.
...At Washington with Line of Stages to Oskaloosa, Knox-
...ville, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.
...At Iowa City with Western Stage Co. for Marengo, Mail Coaches
...at Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha City, Fort
...Kearney, and all points in Central and Western Iowa,
...Kansas and Nebraska.
...At Muscatine by Stages to all points on the line, and to all prin-
...cipal Stage points in Central and Western Iowa, can be pro-
...cured at the Depot. At Davenport with Mississippi and Mis-
...souri Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad Offices on Dear-
...born street, and at the Depot.
JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent,
W. L. ST. JOHN General Ticket Agent, and
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...At Joliet with the Rock Island, Peru and Chicago Rail-
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...At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North
...and South.
...At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east
...and west, and with the Jacksonville Railroad.
...At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River
...Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Ohio and Mississippi
...Railroad and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri
...River, Pike's Peak and the great regions, North Missouri,
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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPT KNIGHT,
ALFRED ROWLES.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

The Walker and Ogden Case.

In the case of Robert J. Walker vs. W. B. and M. D. Ogden, Trustees of the Chicago Land Company, in the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Drummond delivered an opinion yesterday, which will be found at length in another column, affirming the right of Walker in equity to the 166 shares of stock in dispute, at the price of the original assessment.

Col. Scholte of Iowa.

Col. Scholte, the leading man among the Hollanders in Iowa, has started a Republican campaign paper to be called the *Pella Gazette*, issued at Pella, Marion county. It will be remembered that the Colonel has acted heretofore with the Democratic party. Last month he went to Des Moines, the State capital, as delegate to the Democratic Convention. While there he had an opportunity of hearing the principles of both parties discussed and explained by the leaders of the respective parties, as both Conventions met only a day apart. He became clearly convinced that the principles of the Republican party were better democracy and infinitely nearer *right* than those of their opponents; the scales fell from his eyes, and like an honest man, he did not try to stifle his convictions of duty, but boldly espoused the cause of the Republican party. Col. Scholte had been deceived by Democratic demagogues on many points touching the principles of both parties, and having come to a full knowledge of the truth, he is now advocating the Republican cause with all his might among his countrymen who, like himself, had been deceived and led astray by the dirt-eating demagogues of the Sham Democracy.

The Great Boston Trade Sale.

The trade sales of domestic manufactures at Boston, originating mainly in the desire to retain in that city the sale of Massachusetts and other New England manufactures, which has largely gone into the hands of New York houses, commenced on Wednesday last. Buyers were present from all parts of the country, even from Texas and Wisconsin. The first sale was of boots and shoes, which commenced at 9 o'clock A. M.—six hundred persons being present. The catalogue included 15,000 cases, of which 5,000 were sold during the day. The competition in bidding was lively throughout the day, and the transactions reached in the neighborhood of $150,000. The first class of goods offered was children's silk tip boots, which brought from twenty-seven to thirty-seven cents a pair. Women's lasting gaiters and prunella shoes have brought forty-five to seventy-five cents. Custom made whole sole boots brought $1.85 to $2.15. Boys' half lace top boots, $1.10; men's brogans, seventy-five to ninety-five cents; boys' brogans, fifty to seventy cents; children's enamelled peg boots, forty to sixty-five cents; Everett ties, $1.10 to $1.15; Oxford ties, $1; gents' calf half welt top boots, $2.10; gents' calf, $2.55; wholeback boots, $2.10; boys' half welt tops, $1 to $1.40; men's French calf, $2.87½; half welt brogans, $1.12½; men's rubbers, $1; women's fine, $1.20; cork sole boots, fine $3.50.

The Clergy Upon Sabbath Desecration.

An adjourned meeting of the Clergy of Chicago was held yesterday in Trinity Church. In the absence of the previous Chairman, Rev. Mr. Bishop was called to preside, and the meeting was opened with prayer. The Committee previously appointed, reported by their chairman, Rev. N. H. Schenck, and the following resolutions, after discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and circulate a petition to our City authorities, for the prevention of flagrant violation of the Lord's Day, which petition shall set forth the grievances of his Christian community in suffering this great evil, and pray for the speedy and rigid enforcement of all State laws and charter ordinances for the protection of the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Resolved, That we, the clergy of Chicago, are deeply penetrated with the conviction that to the due observance of the Sabbath as to the practical adaptation of the Gospel to man's spiritual elevation, it is necessary that the lay element of the Church be actively enlisted, and we would therefore submit to the Christian laymen of our city, the duty and the weighty responsibility upon them, and urge them to enter upon the discharge of their duty to their fellow-men by taking such steps as to them may seem best calculated to secure the desired end, either by lay preaching, or such other evangelical effort as the Spirit of God may suggest to them.

Resolved, That we respectfully submit to the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago to take into consideration the propriety of providing a tent or such other conveniences as they may deem best for the holding of public worship on the Lord's Day, in such parts of our city and its suburbs as may not now provided with stated worship.

Resolved, That we will—in our pulpits, especially—invite the attention of the people of this city to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and that we recommend the last Sunday of July last, as a day on which every clergyman of our city shall preach the gospel of the Lord's Day.

Resolved, That a committee, to act in conjunction with a committee recently appointed by the City Tract Missionary Society, be also appointed to arrange for a Mass Meeting of those citizens who sympathize with this movement, to be held at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of the religious sentiment of this community to relieving the present desecration of the Lord's Day.

Resolved, That the interests of the Lord's Day demand the existence of a permanent Sunday Committee; that we recommend the appointment of such a committee to the Joint Committee provided for in the first resolution; that on its organization each of the Evangelical Churches of this city which unite in this movement, shall have one representative; and that we pledge ourselves to second the efforts of such a Committee, personally and professionally.

The original Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Schenck, Bishop, Burroughs, Bartlett and Spencer, were re-appointed to carry out the provisions of resolutions first and fifth.

The Battle of Solferino.

[From the London Times of June 27.]

At four o'clock in the bright summer morning of Friday last, nearly 350,000 men stood on God's green earth, to begin the work of slaughter. For seventeen hours the multitude swayed to and fro in mortal strife; now here, now there, the surge of battle rolled until night closed in around the retreating ebb. As if hell itself had broken loose, the peals of thunder from the clouds which blackened the sky towards evening, drowned the roar of artillery, and the glaring lightning flashed in company with the fires of the cannon. Picture it to yourself. The gigantic Alps on one side, the hills of Volta on the other, the river Chiese running on to the great plain of Mantua, and in that narrow place 150,000 men doing death's business with all the murderous implements of warfare. Our boasted civilization comes to this—rivers dyed with human blood; stacks of corpses piled upon the ground; the groans of the dying; curses of despair; men mutilated for life; and misery, mourning and desolation. Imagination toils in vain to realize the story of more than 350,000 men engaged in mortal conflict over an area the front of which extended 12 miles. The common incident of a battle, the plunging cannon shot, the devouring grape, the advance of long drawn columns, the resistance of dense masses, the furious charges of cavalry, the sudden deploy into lines lengthening in long vista, and meeting in stern and furious collision, bayonet to bayonet, are all in such a mighty battle as this only indistinct abstractions. We seek in vain to single out the details of slaughter, and the mind hovers hopelessly over a mist of carnage. After sixteen hours of thundering sounds and dense smoke, and shrill death-shrieks, and the rush of squadrons shaking the earth, and the measured tramp of many thousands marching for death, and of the shouts of multitudes in strong excitement, the turmoil subsides, and we are told that upon one side alone 25,000 killed and wounded are stretched upon the plain. No eye can take it all in, for it extends beyond human vision; no ear can hear it all, for the boom of the cannon which tears a chasm through the human mass at the wing, is inaudible at the centre; a single groan is lost in such a chaos of butchery as this; we arrive at the point where figures cease to have power to increase our conceptions of magnitude, and where the highest force of numeration can go no further than to overwhelm us with a feeling of the wickedness of ambition and the horrors of war.

☞ Mr. Henry J. Raymond writes from the seat of war to the *New York Times*, that at the battle of Magenta Gen. Gyulai betrayed the greatest confusion and irritation. He rode continually up and down the lawn, swearing and blustering, while Gen. Hess remained calm and collected, and apparently enjoying Gyulai's confusion. When at last the battle was lost, and Gyulai took his post of observation, Hess is said to have displayed a smile of satisfaction.

Daniel E. Sickles and the Tammany Society.

NEW YORK, July 14.

At a meeting of the general committee, at Tammany Hall last evening, a resolution was offered declaring the seat of Daniel E. Sickles, who has not attended any of the meetings of the committee this year, vacant; but as the meeting was called for a special purpose, the resolution was laid over until the next regular meeting, when it will be acted upon. It was intimated that Mr. Sickles would probably, in the meantime, resign. There can be no doubt that the original statement of the *Tribune*, to the effect that most if not all the friends of Sickles have been alienated from him by his last step, is true. Mr. Butterworth is of this number.

It is said that Sickles has taken a house at Washington for the next session of Congress.—*Chr. Cincinnati Commercial.*

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* writes the following:

Mr. Sickles is shunned by his old political associates. He walks Broadway and fastens upon every leading man he can with him. They cannot shake him off. Sickles joined a leading Democrat man on Broadway, near Grace Church, one fine morning last week, and walked by his side for about two blocks, when Mr. Sickles apologized to Sickles for leaving him to buy a book in a store. Sickles said he would wait. The gentlemen went into the New York Hotel. Sickles waited until he came out. It was of no use.

The gentleman stopped at Stewart's to buy a pair of gloves, and staid purposely half an hour. It was with no success. Sickles waited, and walked down with the other to Wall street. His political power has gone, and his sole aim now is to be recognized as of old. It won't do. His old friends do not wish to be seen with him, or to endorse him in any way. Mr. Sickles will never be heard of again. He will attempt to claim his seat next December, but even that will fail him. Facts are against him. He was not fairly elected, and Mr. Williamson, his opponent, will claim and get his seat.

The French Field Telegraph.

[From the Paris Correspondent of the London Globe.]

A war correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 24th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, respecting the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by quite a novel sort of flying aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock-work "from dawn to dewy eve," on that decisive day. This arrangement has been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the Allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. Lair is the Chief Engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. Gauthier, of his staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates.

The Massacre at Perugia—Swiss Mercenaries.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29.

The Romagna is in a state of confusion that baffles description. The Papal Swiss, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers, who would have deterred Antonelli from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in *Le Nord* to-day from Florence, (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (new General!) Schmidt urges in excuse is, that the women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to bring them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and ninety men, shot outside the town. The walls are of

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

DEMOCRACY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Democracy of Mississippi recently assembled in State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and also to reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party. They resolved "without a dissenting voice" as follows:

I. That the Cincinnati Platform is the basis of party action.

II. That the Cincinnati Platform, properly interpreted, embraces the creed of the Democratic party.

III. That the doctrine of "non-intervention" with the institution of slavery in States, Territories or the District of Columbia, does not, nor was it intended to, conflict with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories.

IV. That the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution, and that "the only power over slavery conferred upon Congress, is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners of slaves in their rights."

V. That the Democracy of Mississippi will stand by the Democracy of all the other States of the Union, in the patriotic effort to secure the enforcement, by all the departments of the Federal Government, of their rights under the Constitution, as herein set forth.

VI. That should opposite doctrines prevail—should a majority of the electoral votes of the State be cast for a Republican President, the Democracy of Mississippi stand ready, either separately or in concert with their political brethren of other States, to dissolve the Union.

VII. That the acquisition of Cuba is a commercial and political necessity, and that the policy of the present administration has been in the main correct.

Such is Democracy in Mississippi; and we have the authority of Judge Douglas for saying that "what is Democracy in any one State is Democracy in all the others." Of course then this is Democracy also in Illinois, in Iowa, in Wisconsin and in Minnesota. It may not be expressed in precisely the same phraseology in the latter States, but the essence of the party creed is the same everywhere, and it directs its whole power to the enforcement of its principles as expounded in the Mississippi resolutions. True, Mr. Douglas has recently given out that if the Charleston Convention should affirm the right of Congress to enact a slave code for the protection of slave-property in the Territories, he will not accept its nomination for the Presidency should it be tendered him, and this has been regarded as expressive of the sentiments of the Democracy of the free States. But it has been authoritatively stated subsequently, that Mr. Douglas will support the nominee of that Convention, which, of course he cannot do without endorsing the platform also. Those who know Mr. Douglas best, however, understand this declaration of his as to a Congressional slave code, simply in the light of an instruction to the Charleston Platform builders to employ an occult phraseology which will admit of one interpretation at the South, and an opposite one at the North—in other words, to make it all that the slavery propagandists may desire, but to incorporate "a stump speech into the belly of it" by which the people of the Free States may be again misled into the support of a party whose real principles they abhor. We doubt not that such is the true intent and meaning of the late letter of Senator Douglas.

The fifth resolution of the series involves a proposition to which we invite the attention of all admirers of modern slave-driving and slave-breeding Democracy. In the preceding resolutions the Mississippi Democracy lay down the principle upon which their party proposes to administer the government; and in this they declare in substance that if a majority of the people of the United States are opposed to their programme—are unwilling to be governed over in the spirit of such doctrines—that they, the minority, will dissolve the Union. The Democratic party, therefore, as set forth in this Mississippi platform and in the platform of nearly every other slave-holding State, is not only a slavery-propagandist party, but, unless permitted to have its own way in the matter of forcing the institution into all the Territories, it declares itself ready to become a disunion party also. Slavery and Slavery-extension is regards as above every other interest connected with our Republican government. The latter is good in the estimation of modern Democracy only so long as it secures the former, and failing in that, must be ruthlessly sacrificed. We ask the deluded Democratic masses of the free Northwest, if they are willing longer to sustain the party of whose principles the Mississippi resolutions are a correct transcript? What is Democracy in Mississippi is Democracy also in Illinois.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SLAVE TRADERS.

Making allowance for the chronic tendency of the New York *Herald* to keep the country in a crisis, we take it that unusual significance is to be attached to its editorial remarks and correspondence on the progress of the Slave Trade, which we print in another column. According to this authority, which confirms facts well known before, and brings to light others widely suspected, there have been landed in the Southern ports of the United States within the last ten years, between sixty and seventy cargoes of "savages"—a popular title for native Africans, borrowed from the London *Times* while that journal was laboring for a revival of the traffic—and there are a dozen cargoes now afloat somewhere between the kingdom of Dahomey and this Republic, destined for the plantations of the Carolinas, Georgia and the Gulf States. The former statement must be considerably discredited. It is not possible that six cargoes of human beings have been landed each year since 1848 and distributed through the South without an inkling of the crime reaching the ears of the government or the people. The successful landing of that number would imply the rupture of twice as many on the coast of Africa or in mid-ocean by the cruisers of the Christian powers; and the fact of such captures, with the evidence tending to show their American destination, would long ago have been trumpeted in the public ear. Yet the story is not wholly groundless. Our readers will remember the report sent to the British Government last year by a commanding officer in the African squadron, enumerating the vessels then hovering around the coast, suspected of being slavers, and detailing the capture or pursuit of others supposed to be trading to an American market. Among these will be remembered a vessel appropriately named the "James Buchanan," which was chased several days, but finally, escaped with her freight. The recent cases of the Richard Wanderer are in evidence, that the profits of the trade are sufficient to tempt scoundrels to brave the laws of the world against piracy in its prosecution, and that of the Wanderer shows conclusively that the government of the United States is not equal to the task of preventing a cargo of Africans from being shuffled away to the interior and placed beyond the hope of recovery among the rice swamps of Georgia and Alabama. As to the statement that a dozen cargoes are now *en route* for Southern ports, we have to say that the success of the Wanderer in disposing of its freight, the failure to punish the owners of either the Wanderer or the Echo, and the craving demand at the South for cheaper negroes, render it highly probable.

But the *Herald* article is especially significant in its revelations as to the proposed movement of Senator Davis, of Mississippi, for repealing our anti-Slave Trade laws, and its remarks on the popularity of the business among the planters of the South. Very naturally the "great cotton lords" of the deep States, taught from infancy that the ownership of a negro is a patent of nobility, are zealously in favor of a movement which will reduce the price of the article from a thousand dollars to one fifth of that sum. Moral right and the laws of civilized nations have nothing to do with the question for them. Slavery itself is one of the institutions of barbarism, but if it is nevertheless lawful and proper, its adjunct, the Slave Trade on the high seas, is also lawful and proper. There is no logic more forcible than this, nor is there any other so likely to become universally popular at the South, and hand the slave States together in a vigorous effort to re-establish the trade on the footing of the last century.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SONS OF MALTA.

The excursion of the Sons of Malta to Minnehaha next week promises to be a grand affair. A large number of our leading citizens, with their families, have arranged to join the party, and from the extensive arrangements in progress by the managers, the officers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and Capt. Orrin Smith, President of the Minnesota packet Company, there will be ample room for all who wish to join one of the largest and the most delightful excursions that was ever enjoyed in the country. We are permitted to copy the following dispatch from Prairie du Chien to E. De Witt Robinson, Esq., of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway:

The steamers Itasca, Milwaukee, Northern Light and others, if desired, will be at Prairie du Chien to receive the Sons of Malta and their friends. Capt. Orrin Smith, President of the Packet Company, will do all in his power to make the excursion surpass everything of the kind heretofore known. You may rely on everything being in capital order.

J. LAWLER.

No one need be deterred from going, from fear that the crowd will be uncomfortably large. Ample room will be provided for all guests, and the highest intellectual and social enjoyment may confidently be anticipated.

We have often spoken of the scenery on the Upper Mississippi as among the finest in the world. This is universally conceded by all tourists. All this can now be seen and enjoyed at mere nominal figures, and all who wish to see it, and inhale the bracing breezes of Minnesota, will of course embrace this favorable opportunity.

Items of War Phraseology.

The "Hulans," who made such havoc of the French Chasseurs at the battle of Solferino, are a cavalry division of the Austrian army, armed with lances—long poles surmounted with blades not unlike a bayonet, suitable both for cut and thrust. The lances are usually carried in a socket of the saddle, and in a charge can be so guided by the Hulan that the whole momentum of horse and rider can be given to the deadly thrust. In close contest the lance can be swung around the head of the Hulan with terrible effect upon an enemy within its sweep. The original Hulans, or "Uhlans," were a corps of the Polish army.

The "Landwehr" of Prussia and Germany, is the militia or army of reserve, as distinguished from the army of the line or regular troops. The military forces of Prussia, technically consist of an army of the line, a landwehr of the first and second levy, and the "landsturm." The landwehr of the first levy is assembled but once a year at the central post of the military district to which its members respectively belong, and here they are drilled for a period of fifteen days. The *landsturm* is a general levy, which comprises men between the ages of forty and fifty years.

The "Mobilization" of the Prussian and German armies is simply a summons of the landwehr of the first levy to muster into the ranks at their military posts, where they hold themselves subject to further orders in connection with the regular army.

California Politics.

The Anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention of California met at Sacramento on the 13th ult., and put in nomination the following ticket:

Governor	JOHN CURREY.
Lieutenant Governor	JOHN CONNESS.
Congress	JAMES A. McKENZIE.
	SAMUEL A. BOOKER.
Judge of Supreme Court	ROLAND F. SPRAGUE.
Clerk of Supreme Court	DR. JOSEPH POWELL.
State Treasurer	DAVID R. HASTEY.
Comptroller	GEORGE PIERCE.
Attorney General	J. C. STEELE.
State Printer	JOHN O'MEARA.
Surveyor General	JAS. A. LONG.
Supt. of Public Instruction	H. MYERS.

The Convention refused to affiliate in any manner with the Republicans, though a strong effort was made to adopt Col. E. D. Baker, one of the Republican nominees for Congress. A resolution offered, condemning the Dred Scott decision, was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Broderick was in Sacramento during the session of the Convention. Mr. Currey, nominated for Governor, is the defeated candidate on the same ticket last year for Judge of the Supreme Court. From this complexion of the politics of the State, there would seem but one result possible—a complete triumph of the Gwin-Administration ticket.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* relates the following personal affair between Hon. J. C. McKibben and J. W. Coffroth, during the session of the Convention:

"Of course many aspirants were disappointed at not getting nominations, and among these were Humphrey Griffiths, aspirant for the Congressional nomination, and J. W. Coffroth, who hoped to get the nomination for Congress from the southern part of the State. These two, having been prominent as leaders of the Anti-Lecompton party, and having "acted" as politicians work, by making speeches, attending meetings, &c., felt very sore that they should be slighted by Currey and Booker, who had never been active workers, the former being only known as Anti-Lecompton from his private declarations, and the latter having been generally supposed to be a Lecomptonite until within a few weeks. After the roll had been called on the vote for Congressman from the south, and before the result was announced, many of the members changed their votes, and at one time Coffroth had a majority, but when the thimble rig game was done, Booker came out ahead. Coffroth was highly indignant at this, and said it was done at Broderick's dictation, and that all the nominees had to wear Broderick collars. He used language like this in the presence of McKibben, who knocked him down, in return for which Coffroth challenged him. The challenge was accepted, and a meeting was arranged for the 17th, in Sutter County—but both parties were arrested and bound over to keep the peace, and there has been no meeting as yet."

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

The horse railroad companies of Philadelphia have got entangled in a law suit to test their right to run cars on the Sabbath day. On Sunday last some of the street railroads commenced carrying passengers—some of them to and from church and others to the shady avenues and groves of Fairmount. Two drivers were immediately arrested by the police and taken before the magistrates who held them in bail for trial under the Sunday act of 1794. The case will go to the Supreme Court. The affair has created an animated discussion in the city of Brotherly Love, and it seems likely that the old law of 1794 will give way to the public necessity for conveyance on the Sabbath. The *Ledger* says the sentiment is universally acquiesced in that if wealthy church members and ministers of the gospel can ride to church in private carriages on the Sabbath there is neither reason nor justice in depriving others of traveling accommodations within their means of hire. The *Press* says:

We do not believe that any good moral end is served by compelling men to be penned up on Sundays in dingy alleys, and preventing them from going to Fairmount or any other rural neighborhood in which they can breathe the pure air of heaven, on a sultry summer Sunday. Those whose aims are vice and criminality cannot possibly get to worse spots than those which are festering sores in every quarter of the city. If they do not attend church, they will in all probability enter an improved moral as well as physical atmosphere by going to the rural depots of the passenger railway lines; and while such travel ministers to their physical welfare, it does not necessarily surround them with new moral dangers; for all familiar with the phases of city life know full well that those who are disposed to evil can most conveniently gratify their propensities in the very heart of the city, and that they do so on Sundays as on other days."

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

A letter from Naples under date of June 19th says:

Amid the excitement and conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. Its forges are more active than those of the nations united which are now applying the resources of science to the consumption of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and, with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and stiffened to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in small portions of land now flooruted with lava.

—Col. Chas. A. May, of Rescos de la Palma celebrity, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Thursday, en route for Fort Kearney, of which post he is the commanding officer.

Letter from California.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16, 1859.

Regular correspondents may have harvested all the news on this side of the great American continent, and have presented them in your market ere this reaches you, but the industrious gleaner does not always return empty handed, which encourages me to send results of recent observations.

Weller will undoubtedly be Governor. Hon. J. C. McKibben and Hon. J. W. Coffroth had a fisticuff the other day at Sacramento, which resulted in a challenge and its acceptance. Rumor said they had gone to Sutter county yesterday to settle the affair, but subsequent reports state that both parties have been arrested. There is a great imploring cry raised all over the State against reducing the service on the overland Butterfield mail route. Its patronage should be increased if anything, for the outburst of the war volcano in Europe may seriously interrupt if not dislodge and destroy the ocean mail service.

It is estimated that there are only 1,000 miners now in British Columbia; prospects gloomy, merchants leaving—so much for Fraser river.

A large trade it is thought will be opened with the Amoor river country, Russia, though the harbors found at the mouth of the river are only open about five months in the year, and navigation very difficult in entering them and the river. Those interested are confident that the telegraph line in contemplation from Moscow to the mouth of the Amoor river will soon be put in successful operation, requiring but a little enterprise and large capital. It is also projected one across Behring's Straits and this continent, as you have already noted, girdling three-quarters of the globe. Great Atlantic! what a chain!

There has never been any Pike's Peak excitement in this State that I could hear of; Walker's River, East of the Sierra Nevada, answering the purpose of carrying off the unhealthy foment that excitable spirits engender.

They have been holding a Floral Fair in Oakland (across the bay in Alameda county, 7 miles from San Francisco) this week, and it would make the mouth of any of your readers water to see the strawberries three to six inches in circumference, piled up mountains high (with allowances) and fine flavored; to say nothing of cherries, currants, blackberries, raspberries too of many varieties, gooseberries, gracious! very little if any smaller than cabbages, turnips, potatoes fairly as large as the story told of the man and dog in the moon, and to cap the vegetable climax, one beet weighing 37 lbs., about a foot in diameter, three feet in length, true as the sense of eyesight and Fairbanks' scales. Description would fail to paint the flowers as they appeared, and do justice to the taste and arrangement of exhibitors.

There were also paintings and works of art worthy of artists, and a collection of Sandwich Island and native curiosities formed an exhibition. You would have viewed with much pleasure and pride had you been present, these productions of so young and recently settled State.

You have visited Jacksonville, Illinois, and been pleased with its groves, gardens and orchards, and more than all, perhaps, its halls of learning, and I think you would be little less pleased with Oakland. It is embosomed in an extensive grove of live-oak, and has a college which is a credit to any State, while the country adjacent is beautiful and fertile in the extreme.

Sale of imported goods, except perhaps rice, coffee, and sugar, seems quite dull, and over fifty ship loads reported on the way here from the Atlantic ports. Let them come; we want goods enough here in case we are blockaded (?) to last us through. The heart turns sick to look over the California papers and read the number of robberies, murders, shootings and stabbing affrays, and the Christian needs to pray "in wrath remember mercy, and revive thy work in this land." Amen.

News from the mines meagre and only interesting to localities this side. Telegraph to Los Angeles is completed to Gilroy, 30 miles south of San Jose.

It is thought that California politics will turn next year on division of the State, leaving Lecompton issues out altogether.

H. S. B.

Commencement at Monroe, Mich.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The exercises of Commencement Week at the Young Ladies Seminary, of Monroe closed much to the gratification of the friends of the Institution. On Monday of last week the examination commenced with grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, and botany. The classes exhibited a pleasant acquaintance with these various studies. On subsequent days the classes in the higher branches of study were brought to the test, and stood it well. The definitions and axioms of geometry were clearly given and the demonstrations were promptly made. The Seniors were examined in Kane's Elements of Criticism, astronomy, trigonometry, mental philosophy, and Butler's Analogy.

Their familiarity with these subjects rendered their examination very gratifying to the goodly assemblage, who witnessed it—especially since there was *evidently no assignment* beforehand of particular parts to each student. This is contrary, as we were informed, to the rules of the institution and wholly disapproved. In trigonometry the young ladies drew from a vase theorems and examples, which came up first and demonstrated them finely. The commencement exercise were of a highly interesting character, the young ladies acquitting themselves in a creditable manner.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Miss Ellen Albright, Laporte, Indiana.
Miss Justina K. Bruckner, Monroe, Mich.
Miss Emily Gunsel, Lake Co., Indiana.
Miss Ada G. Chipman, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Kate M. Cunningham, Laporte, Indiana.
Miss Elizabeth Hicks, Deerfield, Mich.
Miss Augusta Lewis, Monroe, Mich.
Miss Frona M. Quigley, Monroe, Mich.
Miss Lucy S. Taylor, Tyrone, burg, N. Y.

The Musical Review on Saturday evening drew a crowded house, and was listened to with great pleasure. It was evident the young ladies had been under careful instruction in this department.

The Address on Wednesday, by Rev. D. T. Grinnell of Jackson, before the Literary Society happily illustrated the nature and the true sphere of democracy of the age, its character and remedy, winding up with an appropriate appeal to the young ladies to labor incessantly for the emergency of the times in all womanly virtues.

Prof. Kellogg, late of the Normal School, Albany, N. Y., secured the close attention and warm approbation of the audience while delivering his happily worded and attractive poem on the Golden Age.

In the evening a large social gathering filled the spacious parlors of the Seminary, in which manly dignity and womanly grace and beauty were charmingly blended.

The present and former graduates of the institution received the cordial greetings of their friends, while warm congratulations were given to Mr. & Mrs. Boyd, and their accomplished teachers, at the successful termination of their labors of the past year. The long tables of the spacious dining room, loaded with the delicacies of the season, were among the final attractions of the evening. We congratulate Michigan, and the adjacent States on the existence of, and a Seminary for the education of their daughters.

During the present vacation—which will be till Tuesday the 27th of September—the buildings are to undergo many improvements; the central one to be raised to four stories with the observatory of such height that it will overlook the surrounding country, and all the western end of Lake Erie.

This institution should receive a liberal share of the patronage of our citizens.

Catalogues can be had of Prof. Boyd.

Yours truly, W.

The British Ministry and the Advance of Napoleon.

Sir R. Bethell, Attorney General of England, addressing the electors of Wolverhampton on the 28th ult., said:—If the bloodshed which had occurred was the means of leading to the deliverance of Italy and to the establishment of a better system of government than had yet prevailed, the slaughter which had taken place would not have been altogether without good results; and he, for one, sincerely hoped that such might be case. (Hear, hear.) Much depended on France. If the Emperor did withdraw his armies after effecting the deliverance of the Italian people, the present struggle would not have been a bad one for him; but if he should become headed with the love of war and conquest, and, flushed with the idea that he was a great general, pursued the war further than his intentions already expressed, it was impossible to predict what mischief might not result. (Hear, hear.) Events were passing in Italy were of a most important character; the duty and endeavor of the government in this crisis would be to prevail on one side to be content with having freed Northern Italy from the oppressor, and to prevail upon Austria to recognise the duty of abstaining from acts of violence and oppressive rule. As a given point France must be told she must "go no further," and such being the intention of the government—the determination to resist peace—he hoped that it would receive the support of the people in that endeavor, and in their desire to preserve and secure for the people of Northern Italy their freedom and the consolidation of liberal government. (Hear, hear.) But they must be prepared for opposite results—*the loss of conquest might know no limits, and the stoppage of the war might be impossible.* (Hear.) It might be that Germany would arise and take part in the struggle, and all the calamities of the last war might be renewed. They could only hope that the new administration would be successful in bringing about a different result.

James Guthrie. Not Sound on the Slavery Question.

The Louisville *Journal* has discovered that James Guthrie is not "sound" on the slavery question. It says:

We hardly think that the South would consider our fellow-citizen, Mr. James Guthrie, sound upon the slavery issues. We have the authority of the *Democrat* for saying, that, in 1845, he was in favor of conferring upon the Kentucky Legislature, by the new Constitution, full power to abolish slavery in Kentucky upon either of the two conditions that the consent of the owners of slave property should be had, *or* that, in the absence of such consent, compensation should be made for the slaves emancipated.

Can the South take a man who would confide so tremendous a power to such an unreliable and ever varying a body as a State Legislature?

Progress of the Slave Trade.

SIXTY CARGOES OF "SAVAGES" LANDED WITHIN TEN YEARS.

Twelve Cargoes en route for the United States.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 16th.]

The letter of a Washington correspondent which we publish to-day, taken in connection with the recent Southern fire-eating speeches of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, pretty clearly establish a state of things in the Southern democratic camp of the gloomiest possible description, in reference to the national pension of the Democracy at the Charleston Convention. This new Southern slavery agitation has assumed a shape so formidable that the most logical people say now would be the wisest dissolution of the Charleston Convention.

We are told even by a careful correspondent that since May, 1858, between sixty and seventy cargoes of wild Africans have been introduced into our Southern States, and that twelve different slave vessels, whose names are known, are expected within a few weeks along our Southern seaboard, we may, at first bush, feel somewhat incredulous; but this incredulity will be much diminished when we consider the world-wide notorious fact that the yacht Wanderer's cargo of Africans, (four hundred, more or less,) landed in Georgia, were all spirited away in the face of the public authorities, and readily distributed in various directions, to different purchasers, from Georgia to Mississippi.

In the list of the Southern popularity of this tempting traffic is sufficiently proved for our present purpose, which is to show that between the Northern and the Southern Democracy there is at length a dividing chasm on this question of slavery which, from all the existing signs of the times, will defy all attempts to bridge it over at the Charleston Convention. Davis contemplates the introduction of a bill in the Senate for the repeal of the laws of Congress denouncing and adjudging the pains and penalties of piracy upon this African trade. Why this bill for the reopening of this perilous traffic to the fullest extent? Because Mr. Davis finds it impossible to resist the strong Southern undertow in its favor. That preponderating class of Southern voters, the "poor whites," or non-slaveholders, have been impressed with the idea that the revival of this African trade would soon make niggers so cheap that every white man who can raise a hundred, seventy-five, or even fifty dollars, will be able to own his nigger. The movement also offers a margin to speculators which is positively irresistible; and as the politician is but a speculator in the sordid instincts of "the people," we can comprehend that there are really the elements of vitality and mischief in this business.

The bill proposed by Mr. Davis will at once make a definite issue to Southern men. Nor would Mr. Davis, an active, shrewd and ambitious Southern politician, adopt that initiative, if he were not assured that it will be the winning side in his section. The bold and inflexible position of Governor Wise, in reference to congressional legislation in behalf of Slavery in the Territories, confirms this view of the subject. That late declaration, through the Richmond *Enquirer*, that unless the Charleston Convention shall affirm his doctrine as the party platform, "the conservative Democracy, not only of Virginia, but of the South, and of the whole Union, will refuse to vote for the nominee of the Convention," simply means that the game of the Convention is already forclosed. The Southern fire-eaters, after leading the party to the brink of destruction, were in 1856 constrained to their general safety to fall back upon Mr. Buchanan. In the loss of Kansas, the late Northern elections, the retirement of Mr. Buchanan from the Presidential arena, the prevailing signs of Northern triumph in 1860, and other causes, have driven our Southern political spoilsmen to the desperate expedient of a Southern sectional party. Hence these new practicable and impracticable Southern Slavery abstractions. No Southern man can be fool enough to suppose that the Northern majority in Congress can ever be persuaded to unlock the door to the niggers of Africa; but Southern politicians must play their music to suit the popular ear and time, and thus their new-born zeal to agitate and to split the party in twain will only serve in that event to bring the more demoralizing chorus of "More Africans, more Africans."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Jefferson Davis on the African Slave Trade—He Proposes a Bill for the Repeal of the Prohibitory Laws of Congress—Strange and Audacious Audacity of the Practical Re-opening of the African Traffic in Florida, &c.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, before leaving the North for Mississippi, secluded himself for a few days in the western part of Maryland, in order to prepare the outline of a speech which has either already been or shortly will be delivered to his constituents on the subject of the African slave trade. In opposition to his colleague, Senator Brown, Col. Davis contends that the introduction of "savages" (as newly imported negroes are called in the South) would be injurious to the material interests of Mississippi. He takes strong ground, however, in favor of the right of every other State to do what it pleases in the matter, without interference from the federal government. He purposes even bringing in a bill, immediately after the opening of the next Congress, abrogating the laws which declare the slave trade to be piracy. It is supposed that this *via media* course of acknowledging on the one hand the theoretical rights of the ultra slave trade men, while legally opening the practical disadvantage to planters of amalgamating a totally barbarious slave element with the old slave population, would reconcile the differences that have been growing so formidable of late in the South with respect to the slave traffic.

Carefully as the secret has been guarded by those interested, it is well known throughout the entire South that a very large number of slaves have been landed, chiefly on the Florida coast, within the past twelve months. A very distinguished Democratic Senator informed me within the last week, that his estimate of the number of cargoes of "savages" that had been successfully transported into the interior of the country since May, 1858, was between sixty and seventy. He adds that the house had been semi officially informed by the captain of the vessel, and shortly after he heard another shot, which he supposed was at Kennedy, as he was not quite dead.

Slaughter staid in the Cave until night, and after two days and nights wandering amongst the Mountains succeeded in getting into Gregory's diggings, but of the South, head of the Union, will refuse to vote for the nominee of the Convention," simply means that the game of the Convention is already fore

Special Notices.

☞ "Dr. Hostetter's justly celebrated and more than fifty Stomach Bitters will universally cure all diseases of the body of a morbid nature. The Doctor in selling the exclusion of the public to this valuable specific does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended, and solicitation to the diseases for which it is recommended. It is no quack article, and one that has stood the criticism of the American press and people. The testimon given in its favor by the most eminent and well known professors and private individuals in all parts of the United States is positive, and clearly evinces that its virtues are many. The use of the "Bitters" cannot but satisfy the skeptical, that it is really deserving the celebrity it has obtained wherever used.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally every where.

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☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!—The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.

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"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."—Dr. J. MARSHALL, Jr.

New York, July 30th, 1857.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohevalier has arrived in the manufacture of Wigs, Toupees, &c., which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and now look as natural as any human hair, had only to call at his establishment that is now conducted by his son, who will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every style of hair. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3996. 5-6t-1y-cow1

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Knoxville, Tenn., and Cobb, H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. 10-ly 2162-3m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Magnesia's Compound Extract of Bone Paint is the best remedy known, for the cure of the above diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for a curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.

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And on receipt of a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla Paper.

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Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance 101 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 21 Washington street. J. A. KENNICOTT, 2d, Dental Surgeon.

2k-cow-3m d455

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 239 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help,

No. 171 Washington street, one door west of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every station. Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3996. 5-6t-1y-cow1

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WOOD.—George Steel & Co. have SOUTH OF TWELFTH-ST. BRIDGE, WEST SIDE. Where they have always on hand the best quality of Beech and Hard Wood, and Pine Maple, which they sell at the lowest market rates. Orders received at their office, Rose's Block, Rot of La Salle street. jy9-6-6t-1m

COAL.—Cheapest and best Coal. We are now selling Coal equal to Erie or Briar Hill Coal, cheaper than any in market use, at $6.50 per ton on 2,000 lbs. Delivered and Screenings at $1.25 per ton.

Also, we have imported their WOOD YARD or LUMBER-ST., where they have always on hand the best quality of Beech and Hard Wood, and Pine Maple, which they sell at the lowest market rates. Orders received at their office, Rose's Block, Rot of La Salle street. jy9-6-6t-1m

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Real Estate.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & CO., 69 Lasalle street.

No. 165—50 ft. on Jackson street by 160 deep, fronting Smallwood's Bridge. Price $4,000.

No. 166—50 ft. on Washington street, between Ann and Peoria streets. $1,800, on time.

No. 167—120 ft. on Washington corner of Leavitt street, with improvements. Price $6,000.

No. 168—Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Big Grande street, on long time.

No. 169—Small cottage with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $1,500 cash, or $1,600 on time.

No. 170—Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Big Grande street, on long time.

No. 171—Two Houses and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

The Porgain Massacre and the Perilous Situation.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Rome correspondent of the *Evening Post* gives the particulars of the outrage at Perugia on Mr. E. Newton Lykins and party, of Boston. The Hotel where they were stopping was invested by a band of soldiers who rush-d into the dining room and killed the waiter before the eyes of the horrified ladies—Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane and Miss Cleveland—shot the master of the hotel and destroyed the furniture, carrying off, however, all that was valuable.

Mr. Perkins and party saved their lives by escaping into a secret passage with the mother of the hotel keeper, where they remained hidden for 14 hours. Their luggage, jewelry, etc., was carried off, and the actual loss amounts to $8,000.

Mr. Stockton, the U. S. Minister at Rome, is taking energetic measures to obtain satisfactory reparation.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, July 15th.—A meeting of the bar will be held to-morrow, to express the regret of the profession at the loss it has sustained in the death of Rufus Choate.

John Sampson and David Kerrigan were mortally wounded, and John McKerrigan somewhat injured in an affray in 41st street last night. It would seem that they committed the first breach of the peace when some Germans named Jacob Eberhard and Jacob Schuck, and some women, Schuck has been arrested, but Eberhard escaped.

Rachel Wilcox and Alfred Burtis, of Orange, N. J., were drowned in the Passaic River on Wednesday evening, their boat having been run down by a steamer.

The shipment of specie by the Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore, to-morrow, will be about $2,000,000.

The Great India Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Before Hon. Judge Giles—Nelson R. Hayward, vs. Jno. Hellman, *et al.* This case which has occupied the Court for the last two weeks, terminated to-day.—Hon. R. J. Latrobe, of this city, made the closing argument for the plaintiff. The magnitude of the question at issue, the exclusive right of the plaintiff to manufacture, import and sell every description of woven, elastic India Rubber goods, and the distinguished array of legal talent engaged, have created general interest throughout the land, and anxiety is felt by dealers throughout the country concerning the result—as this is the first final hearing in this class of cases, before going to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Revolt in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Advices from Venezuela show that the revolt there is not a political movement but a negro insurrection. Murders were frequent and though the insurgents had been beaten in an attack on Puerto Cabello and in several engagements, they still caused great uneasiness. Business was suspended, and communication with the interior interrupted.

The Wise-Aylett Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—A duel came off to-day in North Carolina, between Dr. Jennin a Wise of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and P. H. Aylett, a contributor to the columns of the *Examiner*. Aylett fired first. Mr. Wise then fired in the air, when Mr. Aylett withdrew the challenge, and asked for a reconciliation which Mr. W. refused. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner* on the subject of intervention and non-intervention.

Suicide.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15th.—Edward H Hemmenway, President of the People's Insurance Company, a wealthy and unmarried man, committed suicide this morning. Cause—temporary insanity caused by ill health.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 15.—The Governor has appointed Jas Gamble, a Member of Congress, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, which office was made vacant by the death of Judge Burnside.

Financial and Commercial

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15.

The exchange market continues steady at 2 per cent. premium. Our bankers will, if possible not suffer it to go back to 2½; but the crops must begin to go forward pretty lively or they will not be able to do so. Meantime the currency managers laugh in their sleeve, and set all laws of decency and commercial integrity at defiance. This is not all; for as soon as the demand for currency increases they will flood the country with it, to take advantage of the first pinch that comes to let their banks go to the wall, buy in their bills at 75@80 cents, and in a few months be prepared to dot all Egypt over again with "well secured" banks. Three years, probably not two, pass will away before this game will be most successfully played, unless it is effectually blocked by wholesome legislative enactments. It is an outrage no longer to be endured, that Illinois should be cursed with an irredeemable currency. It is our prayer that forever the theatre where soulless sharpers shall fleece the people without fear of loss or punishment?

Quotations of gold are the same as for exchange. Buying rates to-day very nearly correspond with those of selling.

Discounts easy at 10 per cent. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month, with few transactions.

The money markets both of St. Louis and Cincinnati are without material change.

THE UNION BANK OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Handsomely printed bills having the above title have made their appearance, and are quoted at one per cent. discount in one of the numerous Bank Note Lists. We have no advice of the existence of any institution of that name, and as Washington has already an unenviable notoriety in connection with Shinplaster Banks, we advise our subscribers not to touch any of the above described notes until some detail in information is received.—*Gurgoyle, Day & Co's Bank Note Reporter.*

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15, 1859.

The Receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JULY 14.	Flour.	Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar.	Chl.	Hogs.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bbls.	No.
By Lake	2,000	20,000	70,000	10,000			
By Canal							
By G. T. R. R.	821	1208	1274	1143			14
By Erie R. R.	1,000		1,000				14
By H. & C. R. R.		2100	3140				20
By M. C. R. R.	70	1,000		1,000			2
By C. & N. W. R.	6		146	351			2
By C. C. R. R.	200		1,000				2
Total	3,091	23,308	75,560	12,494	00	00	54

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 14.							
To Buffalo		51000	14000				
To Other Ports							
Total		51000	14000				

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.							
RECEIPTS.							
Lumber, M.	3,500,000	Flour, bbls					2,151
Wheat, bush	11,000	Corn, bu					1,000
Lath, No	851,000	Corn, bu					17,500
Pork, bbls	15	Hides, bags					2,0
Cotton, No	6,00	Salt, bbls					20
Coal, tons	1,000	Lard, bbls					5
Coal, tons	127	Highwines, bbls					16
Pig Iron, tons	200	Beef, bbls					2
Pkgs. sundries	2,000	Wool, bales					24,000
Pkgs. pass	25	Wool, bales					1,000

The Wheat market opened firm this morning, but there was little disposition to operate, and after the New York dispatches were received, it became very dull and declined 4@5c. About 17,000 bu of all grades changed hands, at $1.15 @1.18 for new No. 1 Red on track; $1.06 for old No. 1 Red; 61c for No. 1 Spring; 54@59c for Standard Spring; and 60c for No. 2 Spring. Flour is dull and drooping. The Corn market opened quiet; but after the news of an improvement in New York was received, it became buoyant and advanced 2c. About 36,000 bu of all grades changed hands at 58c for Canal afloat; 67@70c for No. 1; 64c for No. 2; and 60c for Rejected—all in store—the market closing quiet. Oats were dull and inactive. Rye (new crop) sold at 80c. Hides scarce and firm. Wool quiet. A lot of very extra full blood Merino was sold to-day at 44c—the highest price paid this season. Old Potatoes are very dull and lower. Green Apples scarce.

Two Months Ago.—Just two months ago to-day, Standard Spring Wheat sold at $1.30. To-day is sold at and below one-half that figure!

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Receipts 1,902 bbls flour, 6,418 bu wheat, 1,098 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats 160 bu barley, 750 bbls whiskey.

ST. LOUIS, July 14—The demand for flour is limited, and confined to the local trade; superfine $4.75. There is no change in the market for wheat. Corn is in moderate demand and firm at 75@80c for mixed. Oats have declined to 50@55c. Provisions are inactive. Hemp is dull but prices are nominally unchanged. Whiskey is in moderate demand at 24½c. The receipts during the last 24 hours include 2,000 bush Wheat and 1,000 do corn. Eastern Exchange very scarce at ¼@¾ premium.

PERSONAL.—C. Davinson, Esq., formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, and now Commercial Editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, was on Chicago this morning. He looks none the worse of his trip to Pike's Peak.

THE CROPS IN EGYPT.—We conversed with a gentleman to-day who has spent the past two weeks in the southern part of the State—traveling along the line of the Illinois Central Railway, and back into the country from ten to twenty miles. The winter wheat is all cut, and nearly all stacked; and the oats and quality much better than was anticipated by the farmers. Some estimate the yield as low as ten bushels per acre, while others place it as high as twenty bushels; but our informant says the general estimate is somewhere between fifteen and sixteen bushels. The quality is generally very fine—though there are some places where it is smutty. Almost every station along the line is crowded with buyers—mostly from Chicago; but it is very poor picking at present. The farmers are holding for little or none harvesting and making preparations to secure their crops. Millers in Jonesboro are paying $1.06@1.15 for white wheat. At Centreville one farmer sold 2,000 bushels of white wheat, his own crop, at $1.00 per bushel.

The Corn crop throughout Union, Jackson, Williamson, Perry and Franklin Counties, looks well; but in some places it wants rain badly. The yield promises to be good, if dry weather and early frosts do not prevent. The farmers are all crying for rain; and some of them talk rather gloomily of the prospects.

COST OF BRINGING GOODS FROM NEW YORK BY THE WELLAND RAILWAY.—The Oswego *Times* publishes the following table of costs per ton per mile, of bringing goods from New York to the head of navigation on the Welland Railway, via Oswego and Welland Railway, as compared with N. Y. Central route, via Buffalo:

Via Buffalo—	
N. York to Albany—160 miles at 1¼ a cent	2 00
Albany to Buffalo—300 miles at 1¼ cents	4 50
Distance—460 miles; Cost	5 50
Via Oswego—	
N. York to Albany—160 miles, at 1¼ a cent	2 00
Albany to Oswego—155 miles, at 1¼ a cent	2 18½
Oswego to Port Dalhousie—180 miles, at ¾ cent	1 35
Dalhousie to Colborne—Rail—24 miles, at 1¾ a cent	37½
Thro' canals—miles at 1¼ cents per ton	16
Distance 401 miles	4 39½
Difference, via Ontario, 40 66¾ per ton.	

NEW WINTER WHEAT FOR NEW YORK.—N. K. Whitney, Esq., exhibited on 'Change this morning a sample of new Red Winter Wheat, from Oswego Co., N. Y. It was large and plump, and said to be much superior to the average of last year's crop.

BOSTON, July 13.—Receipts, 9,551 bbls flour; 300 bu corn; 1,050 bu rye. Corn dull at 96@ 97c. Flour declined 25c. Oats steady.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Receipts, 600 bu wheat. Shipments, 372 bbls flour. Nothing doing in Breadstuffs.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Receipts, 139 brls flour; 2,781 bu wheat; 300 bu corn; 10,950 lbs wool. Wheat dull at 80@81c for No. 1 Spring; 65c for No. 2. Oats lower—buyers offering only 35@36c.

DETROIT, July 14.—Receipts, 376 brls flour; 404 bu wheat; 1,561 bu corn Markets dull.

THE WOOL TRADE IN MICHIGAN.

FLINT.—The Flint *Citizen* remarks that the wool market at that point is virtually closed, the great bulk of the clip being sold. The amount that was purchased at Flint is stated at over 120,000 lbs, for which over $50,000 has been paid.

PONTIAC.—We have no definite returns of the quantity of wool marketed at Pontiac, but the Gazette states that two weeks since, 100,000 were stored in a single warehouse in that city.

JACKSON COUNTY.—The Jackson *Patriot* says: "We are informed by Mr. Allen Bennett, of this city, who has paid out $180,000 in cash for wool to this County and State the present season, that the increase in this County over last year's clip is about 50,000 pounds, for the following is his estimate of the amount purchased in the county:

Jackson	270,000 lbs.
Grass Lake	50,000
Parma	40,000
Brooklyn	40,000
Concord	10,000
Total	350,000 lbs.

The average price paid for the clip was 42c per lb., which amounts in the aggregate to $150,000. Pretty good figures for the wool trade of Jackson County in 1859."

ANN ARBOR.—We notice a few lots only in our streets, but hear of considerable transactions in choice clips. Prices still remain at the old figures, 38@42c.—*Journal.*

New York Wool Market—July 14.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 14th.]

Native fleece continues in good demand, particularly De Laine qualities, which are very scarce; further sales of some 220,000 lb have been effected at 40@55c for fine and extra qualities, particularly at 45@50c for De Laine, together with the amount reported in last week, which makes the quantity on the market, but dealers have 60 to 90 days for delivering all that has been contracted for—the principal manufacturers are the two large De Laine Companies, and they have bought at comparatively lower rates than the prices current in the interior the past month. Our article two weeks since we find has attracted considerable attention in town and country and some dealers have construed it is unfavorable to their interest. We assure these, however, they have misconstrued our article. We have not now, nor had we then the least idea of doing away with the middle men or dealers—as some have asserted—for without the regular dealers and dry goods commission merchants the manufacturing companies could not keep their looms in motion one-half the year. If, therefore, in alluding to facts we touched the sensibility of any speculator it was with no intent that could of correcting existing abuses which, if heeded, may in due time have a salutary effect. If any one wishes to know what are those abuses, we have but to point to one—and that is that the majority of the journals of this city are now reporting a quiet and declining market, but any one familiar with the trade knows right well whence those emanate from, and place little or no confidence in them.—Pulled is in moderate request at steady rates sales of 25,000 lbs at 30@35c for No. 1 City and extra country Saxony. Foreign is in good supply and the demand is limited, yet prices are sustained; sales 50 bales Donskoi at 15c, and 150 do African on private terms. We quote:

Am. Saxony fleece ₱ lb	40@45
Am. full blood Merino, do	38@40
Am. ¾ and ⅝ Merino	36@40
Am. common and ¼ Merino	30@35
Extra, Pulled	45@50
Superfine, Pulled	40@45
No. 1, Pulled	35@40

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15

FREIGHTS—Firmer. Schr. Eagle Wing takes corn to Buffalo at 3c; bark Wm. Sturgess, corn to Buffalo at 1¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 941 bbls; no shipments Market dull, with a desire ng tendency. Spring Extras $4@5; Winter Extras 5.25@5.50.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4042 bu; no shipments. WINTER—300 bu new No. 1 Red at $1.15 delivered; 300 bu do at $1.16 on track; 1,000 old No 1 Red at $1.16. SPRING—Declined 4@5c. Sales were: 3200 bu No. 2 at 96c; 1000 bu rejected at 90c; 1,000 bu do at 86@87c; 3,700 bu do at 85c; 2 000 bu do at 87c; 300 bu do at 86c; 700 bu do (fresh receipts) at 86c; 700 bu do (fresh) at 84c; seller's option for 15 days; 00 bu No. 2 at 60c.

CORN—Receipts, 18,296 bu. Shipments, 97,000 bu. Market active and advanced 2c. Sales were—2,000 bu Canal, at 50c afloat; 4,000 bu do at 50c on track; 1,4000 bu No 1 at 70c; 4,000 bu do at 67½c; 5,000 bu do at 67c, for delivery first day of August; 7,000 bu do at 65c; 1,000 bu do at 65½c; 2,500 bu do at 66c; 2,5.0 bu do (mostly fresh receipts) at 65c; 1,000 bu No 2, at 64c; 700 bu do at 63c.

OATS—Receipts 1 969 bu. Shipments, 14,000 bu. Market dull. Sales were :—200 bu No 1 at 39c on track; 130 bags do at 38c.

RYE—81 bags new at 80c on track.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal, at 60@65c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 411 bu. Old Potatoes very dull at 60@70c. New in good demand, at 1.00@1.25.

BEANS—Nominal, at 50@90c

HIGHWINES—Market quiet at Sales.

ALCOHOL—23 @23c ₱ gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, 16.00; Mess Beef, 10.0'.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—In good demand, at 10¾@10¾c.

HIDES—Receipts, 1,000 lbs. Market very firm. Sales to-day were at the following rates: Sound Dry Flint at 12c; Unsound, 12@13c; Green Salted, 9@10c.

WOOL—Receipts, 17,17 lbs. Market quiet but firm. Sales to-day were:—Mill Run Medium Merino (very nice and clean), at 44c; 330 lbs half blood at 36c.

EGGS—Sales to-day at 10c.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and in good demand. Sales to-day were at 2@2.25 ₱ doz; Turkeys 6 @ 8c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Good Roll Butter in request at 11@12c; Common dull at 9@10c.

SEEDS—Green Apples scarce and in demand, at 4@7c ₱ bu.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 90 head Cattle and 49 Hogs. Sales at Sherman's yards were:

15 Cattle, average	1300	lbs, at	2.87½
2 "	"	1000	"	2.50
2 "	"	800	"	2.00
1 "	"	1100	"	2.75
1 "	"	1400	"	3.50
1 "	"	1200	"	3.00
1 "	"	1160 ex	"	3.50
1 "	"	1100 ex	"	3.50
1 "	"	1400	"	3.50
20 Hogs.		143	"	3.50
29 "		182	"	3.50
1 "		300	"	3.50

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street 3,163

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	10@10½
2d Medium	9 @ 9
Ordinary	8 @ 8½
Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at	10½
The most of the sales range from	9 @ 9½
The most of the sales range from	8 @10

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,127.

This is 961 head more than last week, and 677 head more than the average of last year's receipts for the corresponding week—but last year was 2,763 head, so that the number to-day is 2,414 head less than last year, and 1,078 less than the average, and 564 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., Proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in Market from the following States:

New York	1,000	Kentucky	270
Pennsylvania	1,200	Ohio	153
Virginia	300	Illinois	100
Indiana	184	Canada	111
Michigan	1,000		

Notwithstanding the very hard time experienced by drovers upon the opening day of the market, they were deemed to be not a very much behind the times, and the supply may be marked in the drovers' calendar as the blackest day of 1859. The best and most desirable cattle were wanted in the market as greatly overstocked that all the cattle could not be sold at any price, though some of the inferior droves of stores were freely offered at prices not exceeding 7 cents a pound net—owners and all—for a couple of weeks, and at last in the yards could not be sold at any prices that owners were willing to name, for though they professed a willingness to sell at 10 cents net a pound, and so a considerable number were sold at that price, no sweat is good flesh coming, which all drovers have been a long time looking for. As a general thing, the cattle in the yards were from one to two cents lower than last week; there were leaves in the market that sold at 11 cents a pound.

With over 4,136 cattle on the market, the hottest week of the year, what shorter low prices ruled is appalling!

THE HOG MARKET.

The extremely hot weather has pretty nearly used up the Hog market for the season, and we think quite enough for the demand. Prices appear moderate, corn fed Hogs being quoted at 6½@6¾, and distilling Hogs at 6½@6¾.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 13.

ASHES.—Hearly and unsettled; pearls have declined, sales 100 bbls, at 5.56@5.62½ for first sorts; 5.50@5.75 for extra do; 5.50@5.69 for first; 5.75@5.85 for fresh ground extra pearls. Sales were: 300 bbls Pearls, 100 bbls Pots purchased at 5.50; 100 bbls, at 5.62½.

BREADSTUFFS.—Prices nominally 5@10c lower. Receipts, flour quiet at 10@20c. Barley dull. Sales 30,000 bu barley malt to arrive at 80@82c; 20,000 bu very fine purchased at 82½c. Sales 11,000 bu at 80c for old mixed Western; at 81@c; 20c for Canada. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Corn mixed more active. Oats dull at 40@43c for state and 44@45c for Canada.

PORK.—Easier. Sales 200 brls at 16¾@17c, chiefly at the latter price.

LARD.—Firmer. Prices opened firm, but closed heavy and weak; sales 1,500 kegs, at 12½c for prime, 13½c for fair prime, 14.25@17c for prime mess, 16.00 for clear, 17 25@17.37 for mess, 18.00@18.50 for extra mess. Sales were: 1,000 kegs Prime, 1,500 do Prime Mess, 1,000 do Clear, 1,000 do Mess, 1,000 do Extra Mess, 1,500 do Prime Mess, 1,000 do Clear, 1,000 do Mess, 1,000 do Extra Mess, 1,000